

HARDING TO OFFER STATE PORTFOLIO TO HUGHES TO-DAY

Latter Will Accept and Confer With President-Elect on Various Matters.

SATTERLEE IS ON LIST

He and Col. William B. Thompson Being Considered for Navy Post.

NO DECISION ON HOOVER

Two Dark Horses Appear for Labor Secretaryship—T. V. O'Connor a Possibility.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 18.—At the first conference between President-elect Harding and Charles E. Hughes, who arrived here to-night, the formal offer and acceptance of the portfolio of Secretary of State will be exchanged. Tomorrow Mr. Harding will discuss with Mr. Hughes various matters in which the latter, as premier of the new Cabinet, will have particular and official interest.

The names of two New York men not hitherto mentioned have been injected into the Cabinet situation within the last twenty-four hours as a result of former Gov. Frank O. Lowden's definite declaration of the Secretaryship of the Navy. They are those of Herbert L. Satterlee, who was one of the founders of the Navy Club of New York, and who also made an enviable record as Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt, and Col. William B. Thompson, who was head of the American Red Cross Mission in Russia, and one time representative of the New York region in the Federal Reserve Board.

Both Under Consideration.

Whether Mr. Harding will tender the Navy portfolio to either of these men, of course, is undecided. He probably will discuss the Cabinet situation as it stands now with Mr. Hughes at their conference to-morrow. Mr. Satterlee and Col. Thompson have been in Mr. Harding's mind in connection with the Navy place since he received Mr. Lowden's declaration. In addition the friends of A. T. Hert of Kentucky are urging his name in connection with the Navy job. Just now the place seems as wide open to speculation as either the Commerce or Labor portfolios, for each of which there are several men under consideration.

Regarding the Commerce and Labor departments the guessers are still at work and the deluge of communications reaching Mr. Harding's headquarters for one man or another is increasing rather than decreasing.

Reports that Mr. Harding has offered the Secretaryship of Commerce to Herbert Hoover are premature. Mr. Hoover still very much in the picture. He may be appointed. It is a curious instance of a drive that some days ago showed every evidence of having spent itself being revived in vigorous fashion. This does not mean that Mr. Hoover ever was eliminated from Mr. Harding's consideration, because he was not. Other influences, such as those that were brought to bear on the President-elect in behalf of the appointment of John Hays Hammond, did for a time overshadow the Hoover consideration perhaps in the mind of the public but not in Mr. Harding's.

The situation with regard to the Labor Department is even more uncertain.

To-day two dark horses have been added to the list of possibilities. One is Representative Frederick N. Zihlman of Cumberland, Md., a member of the Labor Committee of the House; the other is an Illinois labor man whose qualifications are being examined by Mr. Harding's advisers.

T. V. O'Connor Has Chance.

Besides these two, others under consideration for the labor portfolio are T. V. O'Connor of New York, president of the International Longshoremen's Association; James Duncan of Quincy, Mass., head of the granite cutters' organization; John L. Lewis of Chicago, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Representative John I. Nolan of California.

Mr. Harding had an hour's talk with Otto H. Kahn of New York, who has made an exhaustive study on taxation revision for the National Industrial Conference Board. One of the proposed amendments to the Internal Revenue laws. Mr. Kahn's recommendations are being considered by Mr. Harding in connection with those already presented to him to-day by Representative Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, who arrived to-day. Mr. Fordney, who emergency tariff bill, after having been amended by the Senate, is back on the grill in the House, will have another conference with Mr. Harding to-morrow. He came particularly to get the new Executive's views on proposed taxation legislation to be introduced in the special session.

A delegation of Georgia Republicans called upon Mr. Harding to-day urging him to come to Augusta for the remainder of his stay in the South, or at least to stop over long enough on his way home to deliver an address. Mr. Harding promised to consider the request.

"SPEED UP"—HARDING.

Would Have Inauguration Day as Impetus to Business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President-elect Harding wants business to "speed up" and not close down in the District of Columbia on inauguration day, as has been the age old custom. Replying to-day to a message from the local merchants' and manufacturers' association, asking his pleasure as to having "business as usual" here on March 4, the President-elect said:

"Certainly have business proceed as usual on inauguration day. I would rather it might speed up that day and give new impetus to the activities so essential to common good fortune."

The association thereupon recommended that all business houses remain open and incidentally transmitted Mr. Harding's expressions to merchants' associations throughout the country.

WOMAN'S PARTY AIMS NOW TO END LEGAL BANS ON SEX

New Organization Will Insist Also on Justice for Them in Any Association of Nations Formed in the World.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The political life of the National Woman's Party passed away to-day. A new organization bearing the name and colors of the old was born to-night.

The new organization, its leaders said, will function with the energy of the old, the only difference being in its objective, which was described as the "removal of the legal disabilities of women" of America.

Spirited discussions marked the transformation from the old to the new, each step being subject to many speeches and careful analysis of the convention leaders. The latter were determined that the machinery created eight years ago to work for the enfranchisement of women should not pass into control of radical or militarist hands.

The first fight developed when the minority opinion of the resolutions committee was filed. It specified that the immediate work should be in behalf of "disarmament" rather than the purely feminist programme urged by the majority committee members. Finally, after a prolonged oral manoeuvre, it was voted to accept the latter and reject the disarmament proposal.

Discussions covered a wide range, including an association of nations, birth control, plans for electing women to Congress and other Federal and State offices until their representation should be equal to that of the men, the rewriting of existing laws regulating divorce, guardianship of children, sexual morality and changing standards to permit women to have full partnership under the law of family incomes.

A resolution embodying many of these questions and specifying them as

the "programme of work" for the new organization was introduced as an amendment to the majority report by Miss Crystal Eastman of New York. It was defeated, 170 to 95, after extended discussion, which reached fever pitch at times. In its place the convention adopted the conservative statement of the majority report declaring merely that "the immediate work of the new organization is the removal of the legal disabilities of women."

Other provisions of the report as adopted were:

"That the National Woman's party, having accomplished the object for which it was organized, now disband."

"That a new organization be created and its executive committee be empowered to dispose of all property of the National Woman's party."

"That the political enfranchisement of women having been won in the United States, this new organization work for the equality of women and see that equality be won and maintained in any association of nations that may be established."

Later a temporary constitution was drafted by Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Baltimore, and adopted. It differed from the old constitution only as the purposes of the organization made necessary and provided for the maintenance of the organization's chapters throughout the country.

The convention adjourned after a dinner and ceremony in honor of the members who had served as "pickets" in the days when the suffragists besieged the White House and other public buildings in search of support for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

THREE MONEY BILLS PASSED BY SENATE

Word From Harding Spurs Up Leaders to Hurry Appropriation Measures.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.

Evidences were manifest in the Senate to-day that the appeal of President-elect Harding that Congress dispose of the appropriations in this session is getting results. Republican leaders are speeding up all appropriation bills and not only put through the post office appropriation bill in short order but approved also the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill practically without debate.

A short lived fight was made to include authorization of \$100,000,000 for Federal road building as a rider to the post office supply bill, but a motion to set aside the rules for this purpose was defeated 41 to 33, or considerably less than the two-thirds required. After this fight ended the rest of the bill was quickly approved and sent to conference. The deficiency bill also was passed.

The Senate approved the proposal that the President accept the house of J. P. Morgan in London as the residence of the American Ambassador, and also provided for acquiring diplomatic residences at any or all of the following places: Paris, Rome, Brussels, Berlin, Athens, Belgrade, Bucharest, Prague, Monrovia, Vienna, Budapest, Canton, Hankow and Amoy, with an appropriation of \$300,000 for the purpose. Both these were added as amendments to the diplomatic bill.

An amendment of importance in the regulation of foreign immigration also was approved. By unanimous vote the Senate extended indefinitely the provisions of the law under which American consuls shall give passports to immigrants to America. Special attention was given to this by Representative Harrison (Miss.), who mentioned that it is designed to give a check upon foreign immigration.

Another evidence that speed is to be made on bills was indicated by an agreement to make the immigration bill the unfinished business in the Senate. After this was done the Senators in charge of the measure permitted it to be laid aside temporarily for the consideration of the appropriation bills.

One reason assigned for haste was that that advice had been received from Senator Nathan (Ind.), who is now with Mr. Harding in Florida, to the effect that the date of the extra session has been definitely fixed for April 4. Many Senators had been proceeding on the theory, it was said, that the session would be called earlier than this date, so that appropriation bills which fall would have that much additional time for consideration.

In view of the later date mentioned, it was thought that extra pressure should be exerted to wind up all routine business of the present Congress.

HARDING AND WILSON EXCHANGE COURTESIES

New President to Lunch at White House March 4.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President-elect Harding in a letter received to-day by President Wilson requests that a luncheon be prepared at the White House on March 4 for him and his immediate family. The President and Mrs. Wilson will not be present, as Mr. Wilson plans to go direct from the Capitol after the inauguration to his new home on 8 street.

Whether the President will ride to the Capitol with the President-elect remains to be determined. Mr. Wilson will go to the Capitol on the morning of March 4 to sign bills passed in the closing hours of this session of Congress, but if he is present at the inauguration he will remain in his automobile during the ceremony.

Mr. Harding's letter was in reply to one from the President asking if he desired a luncheon prepared. White House officials described the letter as "very nice and generous." They said the President-elect had expressed gratification at Mr. Wilson's offer to have the luncheon prepared, and also had stated that he was pleased to learn that Mr. Wilson's health had so improved that he was able to attend the theatre.

President Wilson to-day issued the usual proclamation declaring March 4 a holiday for the thousands of Government employees in Washington.

DOUBLE MURDER UNSOLVED.

Posses in Ohio Find No Clue to Slayer.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—The double murder of Miss Louise Wolf and Miss Mabel Foote, Parma Heights High School teachers, whose mutilated bodies were found yesterday morning, remained unsolved to-night.

An all day search by posses failed to reveal a clue to the murderer. Several suspects were questioned by Sheriff Charles S. Smith, but all proved alibis and were released.

BRINTON ARRESTED IN NORTH DAKOTA

Townley's Former Secretary Is Charged With Perjury in Testimony Regarding Bank.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 18.—J. W. Brinton, former secretary to President A. C. Townley of the National Non-Partisan League, and now in conflict with the Non-Partisan administration, was arrested to-day on a charge of perjury in connection with testimony before the Senate committee investigating the condition of the Bank of North Dakota. The complaint was sworn to by D. W. Cathro, director of the State owned bank, who alleged that Brinton misrepresented conditions in the bank.

M. W. Thatcher, accountant, told the committee that falling grain prices and the refusal of farmers to sell grain were largely responsible for a shortage of reserve in North Dakota banks.

Deposits in North Dakota banks decreased \$27,000,000 during 1920, he said, and bills payable increased \$14,000,000. At present the reserve is about 58.4 per cent. of what it should be, he pointed out, and blamed this on the fact that the people have been living on their surplus.

The three bills sponsored by the Independent Voters Association and the rejection of which by the Non-Partisan Senate may form the basis for recall election, according to independent, were formally introduced in the house of North Dakota Legislature after approval had been given by the delayed bills committee. They provide:

House bill No. 212, by Representative P. G. Hanson, of Grand Forks, limits deposit of public funds to State and national banks and in sums not larger than the capital and surplus of the bank.

House bill No. 213, by Representative Nels Olgard of Kindred, makes the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer and the Commissioner of Agriculture members of the Industrial Commission until May, 1923, when the Governor would appoint the board. It limits the industrial programme to the completion of the present home building scheme and \$2,000,000 for the mill and elevator association.

House bill No. 214, by Representative P. G. Hanson, creates a rural credits bank to take over the farm loan business of the Bank of North Dakota, with the same membership as the proposed industrial commission, until May, 1923, creating the office of commissioner at \$5,000 a year, not necessarily a member of the board, and limits loans as follows:

1. Only on farm land, equipments, buildings, or to liquidate debts.

2. Not at more than 50 per cent. of value and \$10,000 maximum.

3. Loans to resident owners only.

4. Loans to form a reserve fund.

Another bill, sponsored by the Independent Voters Association, is to be introduced. It would abolish the Bank of North Dakota, and remove that institution from the State to the Federal Government, transferring the farm business to the proposed rural credits board.

Abolishment of the name of the Bank of North Dakota. It is said, is to prevent Townley and Non-Partisan organizers from telling of a State owned bank in North Dakota for propaganda.

COURT DECIDES CAUSE OF MINE STRIKE RIGHT

Orders \$187 Wages Paid to Boy as Union Demanded.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., Feb. 18.—Following an order by the Industrial Court to officials of the Kansas Mine Workers' Union to call off a strike in two mines of the Mackie Fuel Company, and to the company to pay \$187 in wages to Karl Mishmah, a miner, Alexander M. Howat, district president of the union, today issued a statement declaring that the strike would not be ended until the company paid Mishmah in person at its office.

The court's order directed that the money be turned over to the clerk of the District Court, and that Mishmah receive the money from that official. The striking miners were directed by the court to report for work Monday.

The order was issued after a hearing on the merits of the Mishmah case. It was to obtain the money for Mishmah, union officials say, that the strike was called.

Alexander M. Howat may soon be expected to be doing "some useful work for the State of Kansas—in the coal mines at Lansing" (the State Penitentiary), Gov. Henry J. Allen declared in a address at Salina to-day.

"If you go to Pittsburgh now," continued the Governor, "you will see the former leader of the miners sentenced to jail, but you will find the miners all at work, without any talk of an indignation meeting or a protest of any sort. Several months ago under similar circumstances the miners surrounded the jail and demanded Howat's release, refusing to return to work."

DANIELS FOR NAVY AIRPLANE SERVICE ON A HUGE SCALE

Additional Appropriation Is Urged to Push Work of Development.

\$22,259,590 IS SOUGHT

Appeal Is Made in Letter to Senator Paige, Chairman of Committee.

NEED FOR SEA CARRIERS

Secretary Points to Possibility of Superiority of Aerial Fighting Over Other Units.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.

Secretary Daniels in a letter addressed to-day to Senator Paige, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, took a position favoring development on a huge scale of the naval air service. Mr. Daniels's position urging additional appropriations for naval aircraft is supplementary to his stand in favor of the continuation of the capital ship programme. It is the viewpoint of naval authorities favoring the capital ship programme that this should be supplemented by enlarged aircraft development.

In his letter Mr. Daniels refers to the fact that the world war showed the potential force of aircraft beyond what any one had dreamed. He says there are people on both sides of the water who believe aircraft is to become the most effective engine of war.

"It is of paramount importance," he says, "that the navy be equipped with suitable aircraft and that the aircraft, operating with our fleets on and under the sea, shall not be inferior to those of any country in the world. Indeed, we should lead in development as we led in conquering the air."

Need Money for Construction.

The Secretary takes exception to the fact that no appropriation is made in the new naval bill for construction of new aircraft or new projects. He urges an appropriation for this purpose of \$22,259,590. He also urges the importance of appropriating money for construction of airplane carriers which shall accompany the fleet.

Urging this appropriation Mr. Daniels said: "The prime duty of the navy at this hour is by experiment and development and construction to perfect fighting ships in the air. The naval bill which passed the House and which now before your committee carries a total of only \$6,913,431 for naval aviation. This sum is allocated for the maintenance of existing aircraft, the purchase of new aircraft, and for the conduct of experiments and development. Careful consideration has been given to the matter and the smallest amount that will enable the navy during the next fiscal year to conduct its operations, developments and experiments on a scale commensurate with its importance will be \$22,259,590. This sum is absolutely necessary unless we shall go backward in aviation instead of going forward."

"The limited funds contained in the House bill would make it necessary to abandon the erection of a rigid dirigible in this country. This ship has been authorized by Congress, and a considerable sum of money has already been spent upon the design of the vessel and on the procurement and the fabrication of materials for the construction thereof. The joint board of the army and the navy has placed the developments of rigid dirigibles in the hands of the navy, and the abandonment of this project would involve the abandonment of the lighter-than-air development in so far as the construction of rigid dirigibles in the United States is concerned, carrying the wastage of the money already expended upon this vessel."

"Unless there is an increase of appropriations for aviation there will be no funds available to supply modern aircraft, and the navy will be unable to speak of the importance of securing ready communications between aircraft, surface and subsurface vessels."

Carriers a Necessity.

"I wish to urge upon your committee the importance of appropriating for the construction of airplane carriers, vessels regularly equipped for carrying planes in connection with fleet activities. The best experts in this country and abroad believe that unless vessels of this class are placed with the fleet full power of organization cannot be developed, and the navy would be at a serious disadvantage if engaged with forces of other nations provided with these essentials to a fleet."

"The compelling reason of adding aircraft carriers to the fleet will be brought to your attention in their personal hearings by Admirals Coontz, Griffin and Taylor, and I wish to approve their recommendation."

"The department feels that failure at this time to provide the fleet with adequate aircraft would be to deny it what is recognized as an essential part of a modern fleet, and that the fleet would not only lack its eyes, but would be seriously handicapped and could not develop its full power needed in war."

"Economies should be effected everywhere possible, but I venture to submit that it would not be economy to cut to the bone in that new arm of naval service which some of the ablest naval experts in the world believe is destined to soon become quite as effective as any other part of the fleet, if, indeed, it may not be found superior in fighting efficiency to other units hitherto deemed to be the most effective parts of a fighting fleet."

Help Wanted opportunities exist to last now.—Adv.

AIR MAILMAN SAVES LIFE WITH PARACHUTE

Floats Down to Safety After Machine Crashes.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—C. C. Eversoie, pilot of a Government mail airplane, leaped from the machine here to-day when it was disabled and began to fall from a height of 3,000 feet and saved his life by means of a parachute, his own invention, which he wore strapped to his back. The airplane struck the ground and was wrecked several minutes before the pilot floated to earth.

Eversoie took flight from the Minneapolis flying field soon after 10 o'clock this morning, flying a twin De Havilland. Only a few minutes later spectators on the field saw his machine was in trouble and then it went into a tail spin.

It started to fall, and Eversoie crawled from the pilot's seat to the fuselage and leaped. He dropped several hundred feet before his parachute opened.

REVOLUTION IN FLYING NEAR, SAYS NUNGESSER

French Ace Tells of Great Commercial Plane on Way.

Something revolutionary in the way of airplanes was announced as coming by Lieut. Charles Nungesser, French ace, who downed forty-four German fliers. The announcement was made at a reception given in his honor in the Aero Club of America.

Lieut. Nungesser, with the Marquis de Charette and Theodore Mathieu, an aeronautical engineer, visited the club house at 11 East Thirty-eighth street and inspected the many trophies of flying in war and peace. Later he told the pilots and other members of the club who had gathered to greet him that the world lacks the type of plane needed for the carrying of passengers and freight, although it has good sport and fighting types.

The French ace, who also is a designer of planes and the head of a flying school at Orly, near Paris, said he was unable to go into details, but that in the near future he hoped to be able to announce a new machine which will revolutionize commercial aviation. He expressed the opinion that the use of big means of swift transportation of passengers and freight in the future will be by airplane.

AIRPLANE ATTACK FUTURE.

Case of German Cruiser Cited at Naval Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The German battle cruiser Goeben, while stranded for seven days on a sand bar near Constantinople during the world war, was attacked 247 times by allied airplanes and hit just sixteen times by bombs weighing up to 500 pounds. Capt. T. T. Craven, director of naval aviation, testified to-day before the Senate Naval Committee. He was replying to the larger claims of army men about military value of flying machines.

"The Goeben made some defence with guns and sand bags on her deck," Capt. Craven said, "and was refloated, and saved successfully. He could do a little better now, I think, on the basis of more experience and development."

Urging this appropriation Mr. Daniels said: "The prime duty of the navy at this hour is by experiment and development and construction to perfect fighting ships in the air. The naval bill which passed the House and which now before your committee carries a total of only \$6,913,431 for naval aviation. This sum is allocated for the maintenance of existing aircraft, the purchase of new aircraft, and for the conduct of experiments and development. Careful consideration has been given to the matter and the smallest amount that will enable the navy during the next fiscal year to conduct its operations, developments and experiments on a scale commensurate with its importance will be \$22,259,590. This sum is absolutely necessary unless we shall go backward in aviation instead of going forward."

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POLICE SCENT PLOT IN MISSING FORD Foe

W. Henry Potter, Publisher of 'Facts,' Disappears After Detroit Visit.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
DETROIT, Feb. 18.—The police of both Dearborn, the home town of Henry Ford, and Detroit see in the mysterious disappearance of W. Henry Potter of Philadelphia, editor of Facts, a plot to victimize the automobile manufacturer with a "mysterious disappearance" report.

Their suspicion of a plot is based on the appearance Thursday in the Dearborn police station of a man who gave his name as H. A. Hammill. He told the police he was personal chauffeur for Mr. Ford, but William Ford, brother of the manufacturer, told the police to-day that he was not named Hammill in Mr. Ford's employ. The man is not known in Dearborn.

Hammill said Potter had sworn he would get into the grounds and see Mr. Ford despite any one's interference. Potter started toward Dearborn by interurban car, he said. He told the police he believed the missing editor had tried to cross the river Rouge on a schooner, and that he had seen the Ford estate and suggested they drag the river for his body.

Additional evidence to shape the Sheriff's theory of an anti-Ford publicity plot was furnished by a girl attendant at the Hotel Kent, in Dearborn, where Potter registered and passed last Sunday. She is one of the last persons known to have seen the man.

She said Potter told her he had come to Dearborn to see Mr. Ford, despite the fact he had been warned if he came she would be forced to call the police. A woman had called him by telephone at the Statler Hotel in Detroit and threatened him if he tried to see Henry Ford or pursued investigation further he would regret it.

Potter registered at the Kent Hotel at 10 o'clock last Sunday morning. He went to the entrance of the Ford estate at noon and talked for five minutes with a guard who returned to the hotel, where he passed most of the afternoon. He disappeared about dusk.

Miss Manning said Potter spent most of the afternoon talking to her. "The newspaper boys in New York call me Keyhole Henry," he told her.

Potter is known to have arrived in Detroit February 9 from Philadelphia. He registered at the Statler. Last Friday he called on County Prosecutor Voorhies and asked him why he had barred his publication of Facts from sale on the streets. Voorhies told him he would be barred as long as it was scurrilous and abusive. If he would criticize Henry Ford in a decent manner, Voorhies said, he might print whatever criticism he wished.

Potter disappeared from the Statler Saturday, leaving his baggage in his room. The baggage was removed Thursday and is being held for an unpaid bill of \$61. His next appearance was in Dearborn.

OPPOSITION MADE TO PROMOTING CROWDER

Bill for Purpose Unlikely to Pass This Session.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.

The war record of Major-Gen. Enoch Crowder and the question of whether he should be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, with the privilege of retiring at that grade, occupied almost the entire day in the House to-day.

Speechmaking, jockeying for supremacy on both sides of the House and parliamentary wrangling began early when attempt was made to get a vote on the bill which provides for Gen. Crowder's retirement with rank and pay of Lieutenant-General. The fight continued until adjournment. No action was taken.

Supporters of the bill insisted that Gen. Crowder in his work of organizing

and directing the draft had rendered military service second only to that of Gen. Pershing. Representatives among the opposition countered with the declaration that there would be no end to further demands for promotion if a precedent were established in this case. If additional promotions were made now they should go to men with overseas service, the opposition contended.

As a result of to-day's experience it seemed unlikely that action on the bill would be possible at this session.

SEARCHING FOR MAIL THIEVES.

Inspectors Check Up Former Employees Recently in Service.

TOLSON, Feb. 18.—Unable to find a clue that would lead to the arrest of the five men who early Thursday morning held up three railway mail clerks at the main Post office and escaped with mail sacks containing registered mail estimated in value at between \$300,000 and \$400,000, Post Office inspectors began a check-up of all former employees who have left the service within the year.

CANDY PENNY A POUND PROFIT

The Most Extraordinary Value-Giving Event In Candy History!

For Friday and Saturday, Feb. 18th and 19th

Milk Chocolate Covered Parlays

Pound Box 99c

Chocolate Covered Peanut Clusters

Pound Box 59c

Assorted Gloss Goodies 59c Value